need to make an exception in the case of Bench Courts, and to oppose the Bill on that ground did not appear to him to be reasonable.

Another objection advanced against the amendment was that when once a transfer application made on flimsy grounds was rejected, there would be no scope for another accused in the case to apply for transfer even on reasonable grounds. As regards this, the speaker said that even granting that the trying Magistrate had a prejudice, it would become patent sufficiently early and all the accused could make common cause and file a transfer application together. In fact, that was the principle on which the proposed amendment was based. But if the ends of justice were likely to be defeated by the Magistrate refusing to grant the application, it would be perfectly open to the accused to go in appeal to the High Court and get a stay order.

The Member thought that it was not correct to argue that the troubles experienced in the Calcutta court would not be repeated in Mysore. The same section was common to the Calcutta Court as well as to the courts in Mysore and in one and the same soil the same seed must produce the same plant; if the inconveniences experienced in both places were common, the remedy also must naturally be common. He therefore appealed to the members to vote for the amendment.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that if only the Government had accepted the amendment suggested by some of the members, the House would have passed the principles of the Bill. But Government failed to appreciate the difficulties of the litigant public.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if any member thought that obstructive tactics were the privilege of everybody, he would be sorry for it. On the whole the Bill aimed at preventing obstructive tactics which were being actually indulged in by the accused and so it deserved the support of the Assembly.

The motion was then put to vote and *lost*, only 19 voting for and the rest against.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 1. —Fixing the scales of pay of Government servants.
Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, Kolar Taluk.

MR. G. GIRIMAJI RAO represented that the existing scales of pay were fixed long ago with reference to the level

of prices obtaining at the time. Now that the prices of food-stuffs had gone down considerably, it was necessary to revise the scales suitably. Even Mahatma Gandhi, whose capacity to leadership had been recognized in the Dewan's Address, had proposed a scale according to which no officer of Government need be paid more than Rs. 500 a month.

THE DEWAN enquired whether the speaker really believed that this was possible.

MR. G. GIRIMAJI RAO said that it was quite possible and cited the instances of officers who had retired recently and who were making a decent living with a pension of Rs. 500 and also saving some money out of it. He added that a reference to the Savings Bank accounts would show that it was the higher officers who held deposits therein and not the lower subordinates or merchants or landlords or even private medical practitioners. That went to show clearly that the officers were being paid much more than what they needed. It was for that reason that he wanted the scales of pay of Government servants to be suitably reduced. All the same, he would not suggest a reduction in the case of those already in service, but would be content with fixing a lower scale for future entrants only. The necessity for the step was very great at present because of the need for balancing the State Budget which had been showing a deficit for the past 7 or 8 years. If the cost of establishment was reduced, it might also be possible to provide and prepare for a smaller income from Excise. This was necessary in the interests of the moral advancement of the country. For these reasons, he prayed for the constitution of a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the problem.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB said that it seemed to him that the mover wanted to introduce a soviet element into the State administration. He was not in favour of reducing the existing scales of pay because they were by no means high compared to what obtained in the neighbouring British Indian provinces. The officers had to keep up a position of dignity and a high standard of living, if they should command the respect of the people. Besides, any reduction in salaries was sure to tell upon the morale of the service and introduce the undesirable element of corruption into it.

MR. B. USMON KHAN thought that the question of constitution of a committee as suggested could only arise if the principle of reduced scales of pay was agreed to by the Government.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY represented that it would not be just for the Government to reject the request. The people were craving for relief in so many directions—schools, drinking water wells, land revenue remissions and so on. The present economic depression had aggravated their miseries. At such a time even though it was up to the existing Government officers to undergo a small sacrifice, what the mover contemplated was a reduction of salary only in the case of future entrants to the service. The standard of living provided for in Mysore was unnecessarily high in the case of Government officers, compared to the standard of living in the case of officers in other countries. And even as between the Mysore officers themselves, the non-officials felt that the Deputy Commissioners in charge of the smaller districts need not be paid quite as much as those in charge of the heavier districts. Similarly, there was scope for reducing the scales of pay in several other departments. He therefore prayed to Government not to dispose of the question in a summary way but to have it threshed out in detail by a committee as proposed.

MR. H. R. T. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR said that the members were fully conscious of the fact that under the existing constitution, the decisions arrived at by the Assembly had no binding force on the Government. All the same, it would not be proper for the Government to dispose of the representation of the members in a summary way. Government had committed themselves to the promise that they would grant remissions of land revenue in case the prices of food stuffs did not show improvement. The prices had not shown an improvement but remissions had not been granted due to want of funds. And if they wanted to fulfil that promise, it was necessary to find funds. The representation, if accepted, would reduce the cost of administration and the resulting savings would be quite enough to grant the needed relief to the raiyats. If, on the other hand, this representation was not granted, it would only have the result of further widening the gulf between the Government and the raiyat.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA thought that the existence of time-scale could not afford inducement to good work. Honest and earnest workers would go on stagnating while easy-going officials would be sure of their increments. He thought that the grant of increments on mere consideration of length of service without regard to merits of individuals was unsound in principle. He therefore supported the representation.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR was of opinion that there was no need for the proposed committee as several retrenchment committees had already gone into the same question and the Government were giving effect to their recommendations as opportunities occurred. The constitution of another committee for the purpose would only result in further waste of money. He, however, thought that there was scope for reducing the number of taluks and higher appointments by extending the jurisdiction of officers in certain departments and also by combining offices in certain other departments like Forest, Excise and Police, and said that that would be a better way of reducing the cost on establishments.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the scales of pay obtaining in Mysore could not be said to be very high. They continued to be what they were 50 years ago. The salaries of Heads of Departments, Assistant Commissioners and Amildars had not been increased in any way. He said that retrenchment committees had often considered this question and left the scales undisturbed. Every attempt was being made to keep down the cost on establishments. He was sure that the members would recognize that it would not be possible or desirable to reduce salaries all on a sudden. Government were, however, doing it as opportunities occurred.

Subjects Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 were not taken up for discussion as the House agreed to consider them along with a resolution on the subject of land revenue assessment in the State.

No. 5. —Revision of rules for remission of wet assessment.

Mr. S. Ramappa, Srinivaspur Taluk.

(The subject was not taken up as the mover was absent.)

No. 7.—Reduction of bagayet assessment in the Sringeri Jahgir.

Messrs. Padmarajiah, Sringeri Jahgir, and Bagamane Deva Gowda, Chikmagalur Taluk.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA represented that the bagayet assessment in respect of areca garden lands in the Sringeri Jahgir was being recovered at the rate of Rs. 18 an acre. He explained that this was higher than the rates prevailing anywhere else in the State by 15 per cent to 20 per cent. In respect of areca gardens in malnad taluks, the Government had been kind enough to reduce the bagayet assessment by four annas in the rupee but nothing had been done in the Jahgir although several representations were being made to the concerned authorities from time to time. Government had admitted at one of the previous sessions of

the Assembly that the rates of assessment in the jahgir were comparatively higher, and in view of the economic depression in general and the sudden fall in the price of garden crops in particular, he prayed that a reduction of the bagayet assessment by four annas in the rupee be made in the Sringeri Jahgir.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB brought to notice that several raiyats in Sringeri had actually relinquished their lands and gone away to the Mangalore District because the rates of assessment in Sringeri were too high.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR represented that several garden-land owners in the malnad had suffered heavy losses. The Economic Enquiry Committee presided over by the present Second Member of Council, had recommended to Government certain relief measures and he prayed that early orders be passed thereon.

THE DEWAN enquired whether the rates of assessment in Sringeri were higher than those in Thirthahalli.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA replied that it varied from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the maximum rate in Sringeri was Rs. 18 while in Sorab, it went up to Rs. 20. That showed that Sringeri was not hit hard. The higher rates were due to the superiority of the soil.

THE DEWAN observed that this question related to a jahgir and it would be difficult for Government to interfere with its internal administration. Secondly, the rates were based on survey settlement and it would not be possible to alter them before the next resettlement.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA, while admitting that the Sringeri soil was quite good, pointed out that the quality of the crop was not equally so. For instance, areca grown there fetched a much lower price than that grown in Koppa or Thirthahalli. This showed that it was not just to fix the assessment on the basis of the soil alone.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that in other words, the member wanted to introduce resettlement even though it was not yet time for it. He added that as a result of the previous settlement itself, the income of the jahgir had gone down and that even if Government wanted to reduce it now for any reason, they could not enforce it because a resettlement was not due. They could neither raise nor reduce the rate of assessment at the present stage.

No. 9.—Recovery of land revenue in eight or six instalments instead of in four as at present.

Messrs. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk; Y. K. Channaveerappa, Devanhalli Municipality and S. Thontarya, Devanhalli Taluk.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that Government were aware that owing to the low prices of agricultural products, the raiyats found themselves unable to pay the *kandayam* and that consequently their lands were being sold for arrears of revenue and bought by Government for want of bidders. He regretted that Government had not shown their sympathy in practice. So, with a view to enable the raiyat to sell his produce at more favourable prices and to enable him to have the extra time for doing so, he prayed that the number of revenue instalments might be increased from 4 to at least 6.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA was afraid that the proposed increase in the number of *khists* would do more harm than good to the raiyat, because the raiyat might sell his crop and utilise the money for other purposes and not care to pay his assessment in one lump since there was time ahead. By the time the last instalment became due, he might have an empty pocket. Since the assessment had to be paid in any case, he thought it best to collect it in the harvest season as the raiyat would find it hard to command money at other seasons. So far as malnad parts went, he suggested that collections should be commenced in December.

MESSRS. G. MALLANNA and TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA were not in favour of increasing the number of instalments. They also thought that the collection season should begin in January or February.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to examine the question.

MR. MARI GOWDA said that the malnad members were ignorant of the conditions in the maidan and that was the reason why they opposed the grant of the concession asked for. It would be a great relief to the maidan raiyat if the assessment was spread over 6 instalments. He had no objection to the *khists* commencing with December or January.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA remarked that Government had been promising concessions in this behalf for the past three years without actually showing any. He thought that such concession need not be shown to the wealthier raiyats but only to the poorer among them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL agreed with the view that the existing four instalments were all right. He said that in special cases of hardships the Deputy Commissioners

ad the power to extend the period and that deserving cases ould always be sympathetically considered by them.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA said that if Governnent wanted to retain the existing 4 *khists*, they could do so, ut that the raiyats would be satisfied if Government definitely rdered that collections might begin in March and that no oercive measures should be taken before the end of June. Ie regretted that though Government had on former occaions orally promised to grant this request, confidential circuars were being issued to the revenue subordinates insisting n strict and timely collections.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the whole uestion would be examined.

Several other members pressed for increasing the numer of instalments to six and spreading them over the period rom February to July.

MR. MAHOMED IMAM was sure that if the Government nembers went to the interior and studied the local conditions, hey would be tempted to show all possible concessions even vithout the raiyats asking for them.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the question.

Thereupon, the Assembly adjourned to meet again on Monday the 2nd October 1933, at 12 Noon.